Numb. 10356.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday October 11, to Saturday October 15, 1763.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have taken into Our Royal Conſideration the extenſive and valuable Acquiſitions in America, ſecured to Our Crown by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February laſt; and being deſirous, that all Our loving Subjects, as well of Our Kingdoms as of Our Colonies in America, may avail themſelves, with all convenient Speed, of the great Benefits and Advantages, which muſt accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation; We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to iſſue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publiſh and declare to all Our loving Subjects, that We have, with the Advice of Our ſaid Privy Council, granted Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect within the Countries and Iſlands, ceded and confirmed to Us by the ſaid Treaty, Four diſtinct and ſeparate Governments, ſtiled and called by the names of Quebec, Eaſt Florida, Weſt Florida and Grenada, and limited and bounded, as follows, viz.

Firſt, The Government of Quebec, bounded on the Eaſtern Coaſt by the River St. John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake St. John to the South End of the Lake Nipiſſing; from whence the ſaid Line, croſſing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 Degrees of North Latitude, paſſes along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid River St. Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the Sea; and alſo along the North Coaſt of the Baye des Chaleurs, and the Coaſt of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Roſieres, and from thence croſſing the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the Weſt End of the Iſland of Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid River of St John.

Secondly, The Government of Eaſt Florida, bounded to the Weſtward, by the Gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola River; to the Northward, by a Line drawn from that Part of the ſaid River where the Chatahouchee and Flint Rivers meet, to the Source of St. Mary's River, and by the Courſe of the ſaid River to the Atlantick Ocean; and to the Eaſtward and Southward, by the Atlantick Ocean, and the Gulph of Florida, including all Iſlands within Six Leagues of the Sea Coaſt.

Thirdly, The Government of Weſt Florida, bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of Mexico, including all Iſlands within Six Leagues of the Coaſt from the River Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain; to the Weſtward, by the ſaid Lake, the Lake Maurepas, and the River Miſſiſippi; to the Northward, by a Line drawn due Eaſt from that Part of the River Miſſiſippi, which lies in 31 Degrees North Latitude, to the River Apalachicola or Chatahouchee; and to the Eaſtward by the ſaid River.

Fourthly, The Government of Grenada, comprehending the Iſland of that Name, together with the Grenadines, and the Iſlands of Dominico, St. Vincents and Tobago.

And to the End that the open and free Fiſhery of Our Subjects may be extended to and carried on upon the Coaſt of Labrador, and the adjacent Iſlands, We have thought fit, with the Advice of Our ſaid Privy Council, to put all that Coaſt from the River St. John's to Hudſon's Streights, together with the Iſlands of Anticoſti and Madelaine, and all other ſmaller Iſlands lying upon the ſaid Coaſt, under the Care and Inſpection of Our Governor of Newfoundland.

We have alſo, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to annex the Iſlands of St. John's, and Cape Breton, or Iſle Royale, with the leſſer Iſlands adjacent thereto, to Our Government of Nova Scotia.

We have alſo, with the Advice of Our Privy Council aforeſaid, annexed to Our Province of Georgia all the Lands lying between the Rivers Alatamaha and St. Mary's.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the ſpeedy Settling Our ſaid new Governments, that Our loving Subjects ſhould be informed of Our Paternal Care for the Security of the Liberties and Properties of Thoſe, who are and ſhall become Inhabitants thereof; We have thought fit to publiſh and declare, by this Our Proclamation, that We have, in the Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, by which the ſaid Governments are conſtituted, given expreſs Power and Direction to Our Governors of Our ſaid Colonies reſpectively, that ſo ſoon as the State and Circumſtances of the ſaid Colonies will admit thereof, they ſhall, with the Advice and Conſent of the Members of Our Council, ſummon and call General Aſſemblies within the ſaid Governments reſpectively, in ſuch Manner and Form as is uſed and directed in thoſe Colonies and Provinces in America, which are under Our immediate Government; and We have alſo given Power to the ſaid Governors, with the Conſent of Our ſaid Councils, and the Repreſentatives of the People, ſo to be ſummoned as aforeſaid, to make, conſtitute and ordain Laws, Statutes and Ordinances for the Publick Peace, Welfare and Good Government of Our ſaid Colonies, and of the People and Inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreable to the Laws of England, and under ſuch Regulations and Reſtrictions as are uſed in other Colonies; and in the mean Time, and until ſuch Aſſemblies can be called as aforeſaid, all Perſons inhabiting in or reſorting to Our ſaid Colonies may confide in Our Royal Protection for the Enjoyment of the Benefit of the Laws of Our Realm of England; for which Purpoſe We have given Power under Our Great Seal to the Governors of Our ſaid Colonies reſpectively, to erect and conſtitute, with the Advice of Our ſaid Councils reſpectively, Courts of Judicature and Publick Juſtice within Our ſaid Colonies, for the Hearing and Determining all Cauſes, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and as near as may be agreable to the Laws of England, with Liberty to all Perſons, who may think themſelves aggrieved by the Sentences of ſuch Courts, in all Civil Caſes, to appeal, under the uſual Limitations and Reſtrictions to Us, in Our Privy Council.

We have alſo thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council as aforeſaid, to give unto the Governors and Councils of Our ſaid Three new Colonies upon the Continent, full Power and Authority to ſettle and agree with the Inhabitants of Our ſaid new Colonies, or with any other Perſons who ſhall reſort thereto, for ſuch Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, as are now or hereafter ſhall be in Our Power to diſpoſe of, and them to grant to any ſuch Perſon or Perſons, upon ſuch Terms, and under ſuch moderate Quit-Rents, Services and Acknowledgments, as have been appointed and ſettled in Our other Colonies, and under ſuch other Conditions as ſhall appear to Us to be

dient for the Advantage of the Grantees, and the Improvement and Settlement of our ſaid Colonies.

And whereas We are deſirous, upon all Occaſions, to teſtify Our Royal Senſe and Approbation of the Conduct and Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of Our Armies, and to reward the ſame, We do hereby command and impower Our Governors of Our ſaid Three new Colonies, and all other Our Governors of Our ſeveral Provinces on the Continent of North America, to grant, without Fee or Reward, to ſuch Reduced Officers as have ſerved in North America during the late War, and to ſuch Private Soldiers as have been or ſhall be diſbanded in America, and are actually reſiding there, and ſhall perſonally apply for the ſame, the following Quantities of Lands, ſubject at the Expiration of Ten Years to the ſame Quit-Rents as other Lands are ſubject to in the Province within which they are granted, as alſo ſubject to the ſame Conditions of Cultivation and Improvement, viz.

To every Perſon having the Rank of a Field Officer, 5000 Acres.

To every Captain 3000 Acres.

To every Subaltern or Staff Officer 2000 Acres.

To every Non-Commiſſion Officer 200 Acres.

To every Private Man 50 Acres.

We do likewiſe authorize and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all Our ſaid Colonies upon the Continent of North America, to grant the like Quantities of Land, and upon the ſame Conditions, to ſuch Reduced Officers of Our Navy of like Rank as ſerved on Board Our Ships of War in North America at the Times of the Reduction of Louiſbourg and Quebec in the late War, and who ſhall perſonally apply to Our reſpective Governors for ſuch Grants.

And whereas it is juſt and reaſonable, and eſſential to Our Intereſt and the Security of Our Colonies, that the ſeveral Nations or Tribes of Indians, with whom We are connected, and who live under Our Protection, ſhould not be moleſted or diſturbed in the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as not having been ceded to or purchaſed by Us, are reſerved to them or any of them as their Hunting Grounds, We do therefore, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our Colonies of Quebec, Eaſt Florida, or Weſt Florida, do preſume, upon any Pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or paſs any Patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their reſpective Governments, as deſcribed in their Commiſſions; as alſo that no Governor or Commander in Chief in any of Our other Colonies or Plantations in America, do preſume for the preſent, and until Our further Pleaſure be known, to grant Warrant of Survey, or paſs Patents for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantick Ocean from the Weſt and North-Weſt; or upon any Lands whatever, which not having been ceded to or purchaſed by Us as aforeſaid, are reſerved to the ſaid Indians, or any of them.

And We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleaſure, for the Preſent as aforeſaid, to reſerve under Our Sovereignty, Protection and Dominion, for the Uſe of the ſaid Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our ſaid Three new Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudſon's Bay Company; as alſo all the Lands and Territories lying to the Weſtward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the Weſt and North-Weſt as aforeſaid; and We do hereby ſtrictly forbid, on Pain of Our Diſpleaſure, all Our loving Subjects from making any Purchaſes or Settlements whatever, or taking Poſſeſſion of any of the Lands above reſerved, without Our eſpecial Leave and Licence for that Purpoſe firſt obtained.

And We do further ſtrictly enjoyn and require all Perſons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently ſeated themſelves upon any Lands within the which not having been ceded to or purchaſed by Us are ſtill reſerved to the ſaid Indians as aforeſaid, forthwith to remove themſelves from ſuch Settlements.

And whereas great Frauds and Abuſes have been committed in the Purchaſing Lands of the Indians, to the great Prejudice of Our Intereſts, and to the great Diſſatisfaction of the ſaid Indians; In order therefore to prevent ſuch Irregularities for the Future, and to the End that the Indians may be convinced of Our Juſtice and determined Reſolution to remove all reaſonable Cauſe of Diſcontent, We do, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, ſtrictly enjoyn and require, that no private Perſon do preſume to make any Purchaſe from the ſaid Indians of any Lands reſerved to the ſaid Indians within thoſe Parts of Our Colonies, where We have thought proper to allow Settlement; but that if at any Time any of the ſaid Indians ſhould be inclined to diſpoſe of the ſaid Lands, the ſame ſhall be purchaſed only for Us, in Our Name, at ſome publick Meeting or Aſſembly of the ſaid Indians, to be held for that Purpoſe by the Governor or Commander in Chief of Our Colony reſpectively, within which they ſhall lye: And in Caſe they ſhall lye within the Limits of any Proprietary Government, they ſhall be purchaſed only for the Uſe and in the Name of ſuch Proprietaries, conformable to ſuch Directions and Inſtructions as We or they ſhall think proper to give for that Purpoſe: And We do, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, declare and enjoyn, that the Trade with the ſaid Indians ſhall be free and open to all Our Subjects whatever; provided that every Perſon, who may incline to trade with the ſaid Indians, do take out a Licence for carrying on ſuch Trade, from the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of Our Colonies reſpectively, where ſuch Perſon ſhall reſide, and alſo give Security to obſerve ſuch Regulations as We ſhall at any Time think fit, by Ourſelves or by Our Commiſſaries, to be appointed for this Purpoſe, to direct and appoint for the Benefit of the ſaid Trade: And We do hereby authorize, enjoyn and require the Governors and Commanders in Chief of all Our Colonies reſpectively, as well thoſe under Our immediate Government, as thoſe under the Government and Direction of Proprietaries, to grant ſuch Licences without Fee or Reward, taking eſpecial Care to inſert therein a Condition, that ſuch Licence ſhall be void, and the Security forfeited, in Caſe the Perſon, to whom the ſame is granted, ſhall refuſe or neglect to obſerve ſuch Regulations as We ſhall think proper to preſcribe as aforeſaid.

And We do further expreſsly enjoyn and require all Officers whatever, as well Military as thoſe employed in the Management and Direction of Indian Affairs within the Territories reſerved, as aforeſaid, for the Uſe of the ſaid Indians, to ſeize and apprehend all Perſons whatever, who, ſtanding charged with Treaſons, Miſpriſions of Treaſon, Murders, or other Felonies or Miſdemeanours, ſhall fly from Juſtice and take Refuge in the ſaid Territory, and to ſend them under a proper Guard to the Colony where the Crime was committed of which they ſtand accuſed, in order to take their Tryal for the ſame.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the 7th Day of *October*, 1763, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

St. James's, October 14.

THIS Day arrived an Expreſs from Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces in North America. Dated New York, September 3, with the following Advices.

Detail of the Action of the 31ſt of July 1763, *commanded by Capt. Dalyell, againſt the Indian Nations, near Fort Detroit.*

ON the Evening of the 30th of July, Capt. Dalyell, Aid de Camp to General Amherſt, being arrived here with the Detachment ſent under his Command, and being fully perſuaded, that Pon-

tiac the Indian Chief, with his Tribes, would ſoon abandon his Deſign, and retire, inſiſted with the Commandant, that they might eaſily be ſurprized in their Camp, totally routed, and driven out of the Settlement; and it was thereupon determined, that Capt. Dalyell ſhould march out with 247 Men. Accordingly we marched about Half an Hour after Two in the Morning, two deep, along the great Road by the River Side, two Boats up the River along Shore, with a Patteraro in each, with Orders to keep up with the Line of March, cover our Retreat, and take off our Killed and Wounded; Lieutenant Bean, of the Queen's Independents, being ordered with a Rear Guard to convey the Dead and Wounded to the Boats. About a Mile and a Half from the Fort we had Orders to form into Platoons, and, if attacked in the Front, to fire by Street-Firings. We then advanced, and in about a Mile farther, our advanced Guard, commanded by Lieutenant Brown of the 55th Regiment had been fired upon ſo cloſe to the Enemy's Breaſt Works and Cover, that the Fire, being very heavy, not only killed and wounded ſome of his Party, but reached the main Body, which put the Whole into a little Confuſion; but they ſoon recovered their Order, and gave the Enemy, or rather their Works, it being very dark, a Diſcharge or two from the Front commanded by Capt. Gray. At the ſame Time the Rear, commanded by Capt. Grant, were fired upon from a Houſe, and ſome Fences, about twenty Yards on his Left; on which he ordered his own and Capt. Hopkins's Companies to face to the Left, and give a full Fire that Way. After which, it appearing that the Enemy gave Way every where, Capt. Dalyell ſent Orders to Capt. Grant, to take Poſſeſſion of the aboveſaid Houſes and Fences; which he immediately did; and found in one of the ſaid Houſes two Men, who told him, the Enemy had been there long, and were well apprized of our Deſign. Capt. Grant then aſked them the Numbers: They ſaid, above 300; and that they intended, as ſoon as they had attacked us in the Front, to get between us and the Fort; which Capt. Grant told Capt. Dalyell, who came to him when the Firing was over. And in about an Hour after he came to him again, and told Capt. Grant he was to retire, and ordered him to march in the Front, and poſt himſelf in an Orchard. He then marched, and about Half a Mile farther on his Retreat, he had ſome Shots fired on his Flank; but got Poſſeſſion of the Orchard, which was well fenced; and juſt as he got there, he heard a warm Firing in the Rear, having, at the ſame Time, a Firing on his own Poſt, from the Fences and Corn Fields behind it. Lieut. M'Dougal, who acted as Adjutant to the Detachment, came up to him, Capt. Grant, and told him, that Capt. Dalyell was killed, and Capt. Gray very much wounded, in making a Puſh on the Enemy, and forcing them out of a ſtrong Breaſt-Work of Cord Wood, and an Entrenchment which they had taken Poſſeſſion of; and that the Command then devolved upon him. Lieutenant Bean immediately came up, and told him, that Capt. Rogers had deſired him to tell Capt. Grant, that he had taken Poſſeſſion of a Houſe, and that he had better retire with what Numbers he had, as he, Capt. Rogers, could not get off without the Boats to cover him, he being hard puſhed by the Enemy from the Incloſures behind him, ſome of which ſcoured the Road through which he muſt retire. Capt. Grant then ſent Enſign Pauli with 20 Men back to attack a Party of the Enemy which annoyed his own Poſt a little, and galled thoſe who were joining him, from the Place where Capt. Dalyell was killed, and Capt. Gray, Lieutenants Brown and Luke, were wounded; which Enſign Pauli did, and killed ſome of the Enemy in their Flight. Capt. Grant at the ſame Time detached all the Men he could get, and took Poſſeſſion of the Incloſures, Barns, Fences, &c. leading from his own Poſt to the Fort, which Poſts he reinforced with the Officers and Men as they came up. Thinking the Retreat then ſecured, he ſent back to Capt. Rogers, deſiring he would come off; that the Retreat was quite ſecured, and the different Parties ordered [illegible]

but Capt. Rogers not finding it right to riſque the Loſs of more Men, he choſe to wait for the Armed Boats, one of which appeared ſoon, commanded by Lieutenant Brehm, whom Capt. Grant had directed to go and cover Capt. Rogers's Retreat, who was in the next Houſe: Lieutenant Brehm accordingly went, and fired ſeveral Shots at the Enemy; Lieutenant Abbott, with the other Boat, wanting Amunition, went down with Captain Gray: Lieutenant Brown and ſome wounded Men returned alſo, which Captain Grant ſuppoſes the Enemy ſeeing, did not wait her Arrival, but retired on Lieutenant Brehm's Firing, and gave Captain Rogers, with the Rear, an Opportunity to come off: So that the whole from the different Poſts joined without any Confuſion, and marched to the Fort in good Order, covered by the Armed Boats on the Water Side, and by our own Parties on the Country Side, in View of the Enemy, who had all joined, and were much ſtronger than at the Beginning of the Affair, as was afterwards told us by ſome Priſoners, that made their Eſcape; many having joined them from the other Side the River, and other Places. The Whole arrived at the Fort about Eight o'Clock, commanded by Capt Grant, whoſe able and ſkilful Retreat is highly commended.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the ſeveral Detachments near the Detroit, July 31, 1763.

55*th Regiment.* 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, *killed.* 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Drummer, 28 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Royal Americans. 1 Rank and File, *killed.* 1 Rank and File, *wounded.*

80*th Regiment.* 2 Rank and File, *killed.* 3 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Queen's Rangers. 2 Rank and File, *killed.* 1 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Names of the Officers.

55*th Regiment.* { Capt. Gray, Lieut. Duke, — } *wounded.* Lieut. Brown,

N. B. Capt. Dalyell, killed, not included in the above.

Total	*killed.*	*wounded.*
Captain, —	0	1
Lieutenants, —	0	2
Serjeants, —	1	0
Drummers, —	0	1
Rank and File,	18	38
	19	42

Camp at Edge Hill, 26 Miles from Fort Pitt, the 5th of Auguſt 1763.

Account tranſmitted by Colonel Bouquet to Sir Jeffery Amherſt.

THE Second Inſtant the Troops and Convoy intended for Fort Pitt arrived at Ligonier, where I could obtain no Intelligence of the Enemy; the Expreſſes ſent ſince the Begining of July having been either killed, or obliged to return, all the Paſſes being occupied by the Enemy. In this Uncertainty I determined to leave all the Waggons, with the Powder, and a Quantity of Stores and Proviſions, at Ligonier; and on the 4th, proceeded with the Troops, and about 340 Horſes loaded with Flour.

I intended to have halted To-day at Buſhy Run, (a Mile beyond this Camp,) and, after having refreſhed the Men and Horſes, to have marched in the Night over Turtle Creek, a very dangerous Defile of ſeveral Miles, commanded by high and craggy Hills: But at One o'Clock this Afternoon, after a March of 17 Miles, the Savages ſuddenly attacked our Advanced Guard, which was immediately ſupported by the Two Light Infantry Companies of the 42d Regiment, who drove the Enemy from their Ambuſcade, and purſued them a good Way. The Savages returned to the Attack, and the Fire being obſtinate on our Front, and extending along our Flanks, we made a general Charge, with the

taining by it any decisive Advantage; for as soon as they were driven from one Post, they appeared on another till, by continual Reinforcements, they were at last able to surround us, and attack the Convoy left in our Rear. This obliged us to march back to protect it: The Action then became general; and though we were attacked on every Side, and the Savages exerted themselves with uncommon Resolution, they were constantly repulsed with Loss. We also suffered considerably: Captain Lieutenant Graham and Lieutenant James M'Intosh of the 42d, are killed, and Captain Graham wounded.

Of the Royal American Regiment Lieutenant Dow, who acted as a Deputy Quarter-Master General, is shot through the body.

Of the 77th, Lieutenant Donald Campbell and Mr. Peebles, a Volunteer, are wounded.

Our Loss in Men, including Rangers and Drivers, exceeds Sixty, killed or wounded.

The Action has lasted from One o'Clock till Night, and we expect to begin again at Day-Break.

I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the constant Assistance I have received from Major Campbell, during this long Action; nor express my Admiration of the cool and steady Behaviour of the Troops, who did not fire a Shot without Orders, and drove the Enemy from their Posts with fixed Bayonets. The Conduct of the Officers is much above my Praises.

Account transmitted by Colonel Bouquet to Sir Jeffery Amherst.

Camp at Bushy Run, Aug. 6, 1763.

I HAD the Honour to inform your Excellency, in my Letter of Yesterday, of our first Engagement with the Savages.

We took Post last Night on the Hill, where our Convoy halted, when the Front was attacked, (a commodious Piece of Ground, and just spacious enough for our Purpose) there we encircled the Whole, and covered our Wounded with the Flour-Bags.

In the Morning the Savages surrounded our Camp, at the Distance of about 500 Yards, and, by shouting and yelping quite round that extensive Circumference, thought to have terrified us with their Numbers: They attacked us early, and, under Favour of an incessant Fire, made several bold Efforts to penetrate our Camp; and, though they failed in the Attempt, our Situation was not the less perplexing, having experienced that brisk Attacks had little Effect upon an Enemy, who always gave Way when pressed, and appeared again immediately: Our Troops were besides extremely fatigued with the long March, and as long Action of the preceding Day, and distressed to the last Degree by a total Want of Water, much more intolerable than the Enemy's Fire.

Tied to our Convoy, we could not lose Sight of it, without exposing it and our Wounded to fall a Prey to the Savages, who pressed upon us on every Side; and to move it was impracticable, having lost many Horses; and most of the Drivers stupified by Fear, hid themselves in the Bushes, or were incapable of hearing or obeying Orders.

The Savages growing every Moment more audacious, it was thought proper still to increase their Confidence; by that Means, if possible, to intice them to come close upon us, or to stand their Ground when attacked. With this View, two Companies of Light Infantry were ordered within the Circle, and the Troops on their Right and Left opened their Files, and filled up the Space, that it might seem they were intended to cover the Retreat: The third Light Infantry Company, and the Grenadiers of the 42d, were ordered to support the two first Companies. This Manœuvre succeeded to our Wish; for the few Troops who took Possession of the Ground, lately occupied by the two Light Infantry Companies, being brought in nearer to the Centre of the Circle, the Barbarians mistaking these Motions for a Retreat, hurried headlong on, and, advancing upon us with the most daring Intrepidity, galled us excessively with their heavy Fire; but at the very Moment that, certain of Success, they thought themselves Masters of the Camp, Major Campbell, at the Head of the two first Companies, sallied out from a Part of the Hill they could not observe, and fell upon their Right Flank: They resolutely returned the Fire, but could not stand the irresistible Shock of our Men, who, rushing in among them, killed many of them, and put the rest to Flight. The Orders sent to the other two Companies were delivered so timely by Captain Basset, and executed with such Celerity and Spirit, that the routed Savages, who happened to run that Moment before their Front, received their full Fire, when uncovered by the Trees. The four Companies did not give them Time to load a second Time, nor even to look behind them, but pursued them till they were totally dispersed. The Left of the Savages, which had not been attacked, were kept in Awe by the Remains of our Troops, posted on the Brow of the Hill for that Purpose; nor durst they attempt to support or assist their Right; but, being Witnesses to their Defeat, followed their Example, and fled. Our brave Men disdained so much to touch the dead Body of a vanquish'd Enemy, that scarce a Scalp was taken, except by the Rangers and Pack-Horse Drivers.

The Wood being now cleared, and the Pursuit over, the Four Companies took Possession of a Hill in our Front, and as soon as Litters could be made for the Wounded, and the Flour and every Thing destroyed, which for Want of Horses could not be carried, we marched without Molestaion to this Camp: After the severe Correction we had given the Savages a few Hours before, it was natural to suppose we should enjoy some Rest; but we had hardly fixed our Camp, when they fired upon us again: This was very provoking; however the Light Infantry dispersed them, before they could receive Orders for that Purpose.

The Behaviour of our Troops on this Occasion speaks for itself so strongly, that for me to attempt their Praise, would but detract from their Merit.

The following is the Return of the killed, wounded and missing in the two Engagements.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Two Actions at Edge Hill near Bushy Run, the 5th and 6th of August, 1763.

42*d, or Royal Highlanders.* 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 25 Private, *killed.* 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drummer. 27 Private, *wounded*

60*th or Royal Americans.* 1 Corporal, 6 Private, *killed.* 1 Lieutenant, 4 Private, *wounded.*

77*th, or Montgomery's Highlanders.* 1 Drummer, 5 Private, *killed.* 1 Lieutenant, 1 Volunteer, 3 Serjeants, 7 Private, *wounded.*

Volunteers, Rangers, and Pack-horse Men. 1 Lieutenant, 7 Private, *killed.* 8 Private, *wounded.* 5 Private, *missing.*

Names of the Officers.

42*d Regiment.*	Capt Lieut. John Graham,	*killed.*
	Lieut. M'Intoih, — —	
	Lieut. Joseph Randal of the Rangers, —	
42*d Regiment.*	Capt. John Graham.	*wounded.*
	Lieut. Duncan Campbell,	
60*th Regiment.*	Lieut. James Dow,	
77*th Regiment.*	Lieut. Donald Campbell,	
	Volunteer Mr. Peebles,	

Total	*killed.*	*wounded.*	*missing.*
Captains,	1	1	0
Lieutenants,	2	3	0
Volunteer,	0	1	0
Serjeants,	1	5	0
Corporals,	2	3	0
Drummers,	1	1	0
Private,	43	46	5
	50	60	5

For

Fort Pitt, Auguſt 11, 1763.

Account tranſmitted by Col. Bouquet to Sir Jeffery Amherſt.

SIR,

WE arrived here Yeſterday without further Oppoſition than ſcattered Shots along the Road.

The Delawares, Shawneſe, Wiandots, and Mingoes, had cloſely beſet, and attacked this Fort from the 27th of July to the 1ſt Inſtant, when they quitted it to march againſt us.

The Boldneſs of thoſe Savages is hardly credible: They had taken Poſt under the Banks of both Rivers, cloſe to the Fort, where digging Holes they kept an inceſſant Fire, and threw Fire-Arrows. They are good Marksmen, and though our People were under Cover, they killed One, and wounded Seven. Capt. Ecuyer is wounded in the Leg by an Arrow. I ſhould not do Juſtice to that Officer, ſhould I omit mentioning that, without Engineer, or any other Artificers than a few Ship-Wrights, he has raiſed a Parapet of Logs round the Fort, above the Old One, (which, having not been finiſhed, was too low, and enfiladed) paliſadoed the Inſide of the Area, conſtructed a Fire Engine; and, in ſhort, has taken all Precautions, which Art and Judgment could ſuggeſt, for the Preſervation of this Poſt, open before on the three Sides, which had ſuffered by the Floods. The Inhabitants have acted with Spirit againſt the Enemy, and in the Repairs of the Fort; Capt. Ecuyer expreſſes an entire Satisfaction in their Conduct.

The Artillery, and the ſmall Number of Regulars, have done their Duty with Diſtinction.

Sir Jeffery Amherſt's Letters add to the above Accounts, that by his laſt Intelligence, the Number of Savages in the two Actions of the 5th and 6th of Auguſt ſlain, was about 60, and a great many wounded in the Purſuit. That the three principal Ringleaders of thoſe People, who had the greateſt Share in fomenting the preſent Troubles, and were concerned in the Murther of Colonel Clapham, &c. viz. Kikyuſcung, and the Worff, and Butler, were, according to the Informations ſent him, killed; the two former in the Field, and the laſt at Fort Pitt.

St. James's, October 15.

The following Addreſs of the Nobility and Gentry, Juſtices of the Peace, Freeholders and Commiſſioners of Supply of the County of Aberdeen, having been tranſmitted by Lord Adam Gordon, their Repreſentative in Parliament, to the Earl of Sandwich, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be laid before the King, has, by his Lordſhip, been preſented to His Majeſty: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Nobility and Gentry, Juſtices of the Peace, Freeholders and Commiſſioners of Supply, of the County of Aberdeen, aſſembled at the Annual Michaelmas Meeting, October the 4th, 1763.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

GRaciouſly to accept theſe our Congratulations on the auſpicious Birth of another Prince, and the Queen's happy Recovery: Events which we and all your loyal Subjects muſt feel with Joy; whether we reflect on the future Proſpect they afford us, of Stability to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Auguſt Houſe, or on the immediate Addition they bring to your Majeſty's domeſtick Felicity.

We acknowledge, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Gratitude, the Bleſſings we daily enjoy under your mild and prudent Adminiſtration; and we think ourſelves in Duty bound to aſſure your Majeſty of our ſteady Attachment to your Perſon, and our Zeal for the Conſtitution; moſt heartily diſaproving of all ill-diſpoſed, deſigning Perſons, who, for their own Purpoſes, may wiſh or endeavour to diſunite your faithful Subjects, diſturb the publick Tranquility, or diminiſh that Duty and Affection, which Free-born Loyal Britons owe to a juſt and amiable Sovereign.

Signed in our Name and by our Appointment, by the Right Honourable Lord Adam Gordon, our Præſes.

Aberdeen, Oct. 4, 1763. *Ad. Gordon*, Præſes.

Florence, September 24. The popular Tumult, to which the Scarcity of Proviſions lately gave Occaſion at Perugia, has been appeaſed; the ſame Motive has ſince occaſioned an Inſurrection at Aſſiſi, but it was ſoon ſuppreſſed by a Detachment of Soldiers that the Commiſſary of Perugia ſent thither: But as in ſeveral other Parts there appeared Symptoms of great Diſcontent, the Pope has appointed extraordinary Commiſſaries to viſit the principal Towns in the Eccleſiaſtical State, both to inquire into the Cauſes of theſe Diſorders, and to provide proper Remedies.

We hear from Genoa, that De Paoli was gaining Ground in Corſica, another Province of the Balagna having declared in his Favour, which hazarded the Safety of the Town of Calvi.

Paris, October 9. M. de Guerchy, appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the King of Great Britain, ſet out Yeſterday for London.

Leiceſter Houſe, October 11.

This Day Count Viry, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, had an Audience of Leave of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

And afterwards of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Auguſta.

To both which he was introduced by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Admiralty Office, October 12.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 26th Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, this is to give Notice to the Concerned, that Information has been ſent to this Office of the following Ships having been ſtranded or wrecked, viz.

The Kerie, of Liverpoole, Roger Woodburn, Maſter, ſtranded the 3d Inſtant on Goodwich Sands in the County of Pembroke: Her Lading conſiſted of Checks, Linens, Velvets, Chints, Callicoes, and Manchester and Dry Goods, Soap, Candles, &c. with which ſhe was bound to the Grenades and St. Kitt's.

The Snow Phœnix, of Kinſale, whereof David Appleyard was Maſter, bound from London to Dublin, with Sugar and Hops, ſtranded the 3d Inſtant near Newport in the County of Pembroke, and all the Crew and Two Paſſengers (one Man excepted) were drowned.

The Bardſea, of Pile of Fowdrey, whereof John Kennel was Maſter, laden with Iron and Copper, bound from Wicklow in Ireland, to Chepſtow, wrecked the 3d Inſtant near Strumble Head in the County of Pembroke.

The Bridlington, of Bridlington, whereof John Waddel was Maſter, of the Burthen of 600 Tons, bound from Narva to London, laden with Timber and Hemp, being at Anchor near the Doghead Sand in the County of Norfolk, on the 10th Inſtant, parted her Anchors, and having loſt her Steerage, was, by Advice of the Pilot, and for the Preſervation of the Lives of the Crew, and of the Ship and Cargo, put for the Shore, and, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, fell aground at Waxham in Norfolk, where, in all Probability, the Cargo will be ſaved.

Ph. Stephens.

Admiralty Office, October 14.

PUrſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 26th Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, Notice is hereby given to the Concerned, that Information has been ſent to this Office, That on the 12d Inſtant, the Suſannah Dogger, John Burgeſon, late Maſter, laden with Twelve Hogſheads of Tobacco, in her Way from Dumfries in Scotland, to Varburgh in Sweden, was, in a hard Gale of Wind, drove into a Place

a Place called Northam Burroughs, within the Parish of Northam in the County of Devon, where she was intirely wrecked, but her Cargo saved.

Ph. Stephens.

Whitehall, October 8, 1763.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, That lately there have been several Tumults and Riots of the Journeymen Silk-Weavers in the Parishes of St. Matthew Bethnal Green, Christ Church Spittal Fields, and St. Leonard Shoreditch in the County of Middlesex; That, in particular, on Monday and Tuesday the 3d and 4th of October Instant, several of the said Journeymen, and a great Number of other evil-minded Persons, masked and disguised, and armed with Cutlasses and other dangerous Weapons, assembled at different Hours of the Day, and also in the Night-time, about the Houses of several other Journeymen Silk-Weavers, who were at Work in Manufacturing certain Silks, and in a most outrageous and riotous Manner, broke open the said Houses, and cut and destroyed the Silk-Works in the Looms, to the Value of several Hundred Pounds, and also maimed, disabled and wounded several of the said Journeymen, and threatened the Lives of them and their Families, and broke and destroyed all their Furniture and Goods; and that, on Warrants being issued by the Justices of the Peace to apprehend the Offenders, a certain anonymous Letter was, about Six o'Clock in the Evening of the 5th Instant, put under the Door of one of the said Journeymen whose Works had been destroyed, in the Words following, viz.

"You Stevens if you don't make you Wife dis-
"charge the Warrants your House shall be pul'd
"down and you all Murdered and Dead pepie."

And also that several of the said Journeymen and evil minded Persons continue to assemble at certain Publick Houses and Places in the said Parishes, and suddenly sally out armed and disguised in Manner before mentioned, and violently and outrageously break into the said Houses where the said Silk Manufactory is carrying on, and cut and destroy the Works in the Looms in a very short Time, and then disperse before proper Assistance can be had to apprehend them; and further, that the said Journeymen have, for certain illegal Purposes, threatned to destroy the whole Silk Manufactory in those Parts: His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in the said outrageous and dangerous Riots in the Breaking into the said Houses, so armed and disguised as aforesaid, and Cutting and Destroying the said Silk-works, and Maiming, Disabling and Wounding the said Persons, and Breaking and Destroying their Furniture and Goods in the Manner aforesaid, and also the Persons concerned in Writing the said Anonymous Letter, is hereby pleased to promise His most Gracious Pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Facts, except the Person and Persons who actually did cut and destroy the said Works, and maim and wound the said Journeymen, and destroy their Furniture, and wrote the said Anonymous Letter, so that he, she or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

SANDWICH.

And as a further Encouragement for bringing the said Offenders to Justice, the Master Silk Weavers do hereby offer a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, *to be paid by Messr. Lucas and Ogle, of the Middle Temple, on the Conviction of any one or more of the said Offenders.*

Lucas *and* Ogle.

St. James's, October 8, 1763.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King That, on Tuesday, the Fourth Day of this Instant, between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock in the Morning, the House of Miss Hamersleys, upon the Park Hill, in New Windsor, was broke into by some Person or Persons unknown; that a Man came in to the Room where the said Miss Hamersleys lay, and demanded their Money, and took from them their Pockets, in which their Money and Keys were; that their said Pockets were afterwards found in Windsor Little Park, with their Keys and other Things, but, that their Money, and a Shagreen Case of Instruments, were gone; and that the said Person or Persons had murdered Mary Holland, the Maid-Servant of the said House, in her Room, by tying a small Line, like a Jack Line, two round her Neck very tight, which choaked her: His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concern'd in the said Robbery and Murder, is, hereby, pleased to promise His most gracious Pardon, as also a Reward of One Hundred Pounds *Sterling, to any One of them (except the Person who actually committed the said Murder) who shall discover his, or her, Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Facts, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof; the said Reward of* One Hundred Pounds *Sterling, to be paid by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to the Person making such Discovery as aforesaid (except as above excepted) upon the Conviction of any One or more of the Criminals.*

DUNK HALIFAX.

General Post-Office, October 1, 1763.

His Majesty's Post-master General, for the further Improvement of Correspondence, have been pleased to extend the Bye Night Mails, two additional Times a Week, from Newcastle to Edinburgh, and three additional Days a Week, from Carlisle to Annan and Dumfreis; as likewise, to establish a Six Days Post, between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, Glasgow, Greenock, and the several intermediate Towns, the Whole to commence from the 10th Instant.

The additional Mails will be dispatched, from this Office, for Edinburgh, on Mondays and Fridays; the Monday's Mail will arrive at Edinburgh on Fridays, and the Friday's Mail on Mondays.

The additional Mails, from Edinburgh, will be dispatched for England, on Tuesday and Friday Evenings; the Tuesday's Mail will arrive at this Office on Saturdays, and the Friday's Mail on Tuesdays.

And whereas great Numbers of Letters have [illegible] been privately collected and delivered, [illegible] Kingdom as in Scotland, contrary [illegible] Prejudice of the Revenue of this Office, [illegible] given, that all Carriers, Coachmen, Watermen, [illegible] rymen, Dispersers of Country News-papers, Higglers, and all other Persons whatsoever, hereafter detected in the illegal Collecting, Conveying, or Delivering of Letters and Packets, will be prosecuted with the utmost Severity.

The Penalty is Five Pounds for every Letter collected or delivered contrary to Law; and One Hundred Pounds for every Week such Practice is continued.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
Anth. Todd, *Secretary.*

Wednesday, September 7, 1763.
General Post-Office.

Whereas the Post-Boy carrying the Chester Mail of last Night from this Office, was this Morning, between the Hours of Three and Four o'Clock, attacked and robbed near the Six Mile Stone on Finchley Common, by Two Footpads, who opened and took out of the said Mail, the following Bags of Letters, viz.

Barnet,	Stony Stratford,
St. Alban's,	Ampthill,
Dunstable,	Bedford,
Fenny Stratford,	Ashburne,
Luton,	Leicester,
Daventry,	Derby,
Towcester,	Nottingham,
Northampton,	Mansfield,
Harborough,	Chesterfield,
Loughborough,	Sheffield,
Lutterworth,	*and*
Rugby,	Rotherham;

As likewise one Bag out of the Irish *Mail, containing all the charged Letters, and some Bundles of Franks.*

The Persons who committed this Robbery are described to be, one of them rather a tall Man, dressed in a light-coloured Fustian Frock, a black or dark brown Wig, a slouched Hat, and pitted with the Small Pox; *the other,* rather a short Man, dressed in a Sailor's Jacket, with a great Number of small Buttons, a Hat upon his Head, and a checked Shirt on.

This is therefore to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted,

convicted, both or either of the Perſons who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or, if any Perſon or Perſons, whether Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make Diſcovery, whereby both or either of the Perſons who committed the ſame, may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer or Diſcoverers, will, upon the Conviction of both or either of the Parties, be entitled to the ſame Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and will alſo have His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter General,
Anth. Todd, *Secretary.*

Blenheim, October 4, 1763.

Whereas at a Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Oxford, held this Day at the Croſs Inn in the City of Oxford, in Purſuance of former Advertiſements for that Purpoſe, Doubts were conceived whether the ſeveral Deputy Lieutenants then attending could now qualify themſelves according to the Directions of an Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of His preſent Majeſty King George the Third, intituled, "An "Act to explain, amend, and reduce into One Act of "Parliament, the ſeveral Laws now in Being re"lating to the Raiſing and Training the Militia within "that Part of Great Britain called England," by reaſon whereof no Certificate was made, that no Militia had been raiſed for the ſaid County for the laſt Year. And whereas the General Quarter Seſſions for the ſaid County is adjourned to the Twenty-ſeventh Day of October inſtant, Notice is hereby given, that a Certificate of the ſaid Militia of the ſaid County not having been raiſed, will then be returned to the ſaid Quarter Seſſions, to proceed thereon according to the ſaid Act: And, in the mean Time, freſh Commiſſions of Deputy Lieutenancy will be prepared, and ready to be delivered to ſuch Gentlemen (who chuſe to accept the ſame) previous to the ſaid Meeting; and it is requeſted, that ſuch Gentlemen, who chuſe to act under the ſaid Militia Act, will meet at the Croſs Inn in Oxford, on the above Day.

MARLBOROUGH.

General Exciſe-Office, London, October 6, 1763.

Whereas many Perſons, who own, uſe, have, or keep, Quantities of Silver Plate chargeable with the Duty granted by an Act of Parliament made in the 29th Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King George the Second, have neglected to renew their Notices, and to make true Entries in Writing of the Number of Ounces of ſuch Plate, and to pay the Duty due for the ſame according to the Directions of the ſaid Act, although Application hath been made to them for that Purpoſe, by the Direction of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe: Theſe are therefore to give Notice, that if they do not comply with the Directions of the ſaid Act, and pay the Duties due for their Plate at the proper Offices appointed to receive the ſame, within 40 Days from the Date hereof, the ſaid Commiſſioners will think themſelves obliged, without further Notice, to order Bills to be filed againſt them in the Court of Exchequer, to enforce the Payment of the ſaid Duties.

Likewiſe Notice is hereby given to all Perſons who own, uſe, have, or keep Silver Plate chargeable with the ſaid Duty, and who have never made any Entry of the ſame, that they are liable to be proſecuted for their Neglect thereof.

Navy-Office, September 17, 1763.

Whereas divers Perſons have had Sums of Money impreſted unto them by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, and others have drawn Bills of Exchange, which being paid, are likewiſe charged as Impreſts againſt them: The ſaid Principal Officers and Commiſſioners hereby require all Perſons, againſt whom Impreſts are ſtanding out as aforeſaid, and who have not yet delivered in Accounts and Vouchers neceſſary towards clearing the ſame, forthwith to deliver them, otherwiſe the Impreſts will be returned into the Exchequer, and the Parties proſecuted; and it is particularly recommended to thoſe who have already paſſed Accounts, to carry their perfect Bill to the Office of the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy, where their Impreſts will be delivered up.

Navy Office, October 4, 1763.

The Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, that on Tueſday the 25th inſtant, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, Commiſſioner Rogers will expoſe to Sale at his Office in His Majeſty's Yard at Plymouth, ſeveral Lots of Old Stores, lying there, where they may be viewed in the common working Hours of the Yard, till the Day of Sale. Printed Inventories whereof may be had at the Clerk of the Acts Office in this Office, and at the Commiſſioner's Office at Plymouth.

And as a Depoſit, at the Rate of 25 l. per Cent. is to be made by the Purchaſers, all Perſons that attend the Sale are to take Notice thereof; and unleſs the Stores are fully paid for, and taken away at the Time appointed, the Depoſit will be forfeited, and the Stores put up to Sale again.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Cygnet, the Hon. Charles Napier, Eſq; Commander, who were actually on Board at Taking the Ship Le Commerce, that they, who have not already received it in Jamaica, will be paid their reſpective Shares of Prize-Money for ſaid Prize, at the King's-Arms on Tower Hill, on Wedneſday the 14th of December next, 1763, between the Hours of Ten o'Clock and Two; and the Recalls on the firſt Wedneſdays in the following Months for Three Years from the 3d of March laſt, 1763, (being the Date of Payment in Jamaica, at the Houſe of Mr. Francis Baxter, in Bonds Court, Wallbrook.

George Paplay, *Eſq; of Jamaica, Agent.*

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of the after-mentioned Ships of the Royal Navy, That they will be paid their Shares of the Neat Proceeds of the Spaniſh Snow Our Lady of the Three Fountains, in China Walk, Chelſea, on the Days expreſſed againſt their Names.

Royal George and Mecklenburg Cutter, on Friday the 4th of November next.
Achilles and Æolus, on Monday the 7th of ditto.
Ocean and Howe Cutter, on Wedneſday the 9th of ditto.
Prince, on Friday the 11th of ditto.
Magnanime, on Monday the 14th of ditto.
Princeſs Amelia, on Wedneſday the 16th of ditto.
Revenge and Dolphin, on Friday the 18th of ditto.
Naſſau and Tartar, on Monday the 21ſt of ditto.
Hero, on Wedneſday the 23d of ditto.
Prince Orange, on Friday the 25th of ditto.

And ſuch Shares as ſhall, after the above-ſpecified Days, remain unpaid, will be recalled at the ſame Place, on the laſt Saturday in December, and on the laſt Saturday of every Month during three enſuing Years. At which Recalls the legal Repreſentatives of ſuch Officers and Seamen are deſired to attend, and not on the Days above-mentioned.

J. Hay, *Agent, China Walk, Chelſea.*

Beverley, October 4, 1763.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of His Majeſty's Lieutenancy for the Eaſt Riding of the County of York, and Town and County of the Town of Kingſton upon Hull, will be held at the Blue-Bell Inn in Beverley, on Tueſday the 25th Day of October Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, being one of the Days fixed by the late Act of Parliament for an Annual Meeting, in order to appoint Subdiviſion Meetings for cauſing new Liſts to be made out and returned to the Deputy Lieutenants and Juſtices at the firſt of the ſaid Subdiviſion Meetings; and for other Purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid Act of Parliament.

Wm St. Quintin,
H. Willoughby,
T. Haſſell,
} *Deputy Lieutenants.*

To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

ALL the Intereſt of George Gilbert, a Bankrupt, of and in certain Houſes and Tenements in St. Michael's at Thorn in the City of Norwich, late the Eſtate of John Copley, and now charged with a clear weekly Payment of Fifteen Shillings to Anne Copley his Daughter, for the Term of her Life, on Monday the 31ſt Day of October Inſtant, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Nicholas Gilbert, being the Maid's-Head Tavern in St. Simon's in the ſaid City.

THE